ciated by the medical profession. The public has taken an increasing interest in it since the completion and beautifying of the equestrian roads in our magnificent Park. It is fast becoming a most fashionable and agreeable outdoor amusement for ladies and gentlemen. For years past two or three riding academies, with excellent rings and other requisite facilities for instructing pupils and training horses, have flourished in New York. But a club will supply many additional advantages, and it is somewhat surprising that in a city abounding in social, literary, chess, skating, boating, yachting, horse racing and other clubs no riding club has hitherto been founded. Mr. Bruzzesi's projected "New York Riding Club" is not unlikely to be popular. Perhaps even some velocipedemaniacs may be tempted to

Further Developments of the Union Pacific Railroad War.

The receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad property has brought action against Henry S. Crane, the confidential secretary of the vice president of the road. Crane, it has been discovered, has a larger bank deposit than most olerks can boast, amounting, it is said, to nearly five millions of dollars. The plaintiff alleges that this large amount in Crane's name at the Corn Exchange Bank is the proceeds of bonds issued by the United States to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and is, in fact, the property of said company. The amount has been embargoed by Judge Barnard, and thus one more card added to the pack which is now in the hands of the lawyers, ready for the deal

among the sharpers. Judge Barnard has refused to pay any attention to the decision of Judge Blatchford, and in the closing sentence of his ruling of the 8th inst., with reference to Judge Blatchford's decision, keenly censures the Union Pacific Railroad managers, saying :-"The defendants have suffered nothing but from their contumacy and refusal to allow the transactions of the two companies concerned to be made known. In July of last year an injunction was granted prohibiting the removal beyond the jurisdiction of this court of their books and property then within it. If I rightly understand the affidavit used on Tuesday the defendants now avow that they removed a great portion of the property for the very purpose of avoiding a receiver. The company's officers and clerks have concealed themselves or kept out of the way. Ham shut himself up in the safe. Under all the circumstances I have no means of asserting effectually the jurisdiction of the court but by appointing and continuing a receiver. I have, further, only to say that if the defendants desire to take further evidence as to their alleged contempt they may have a reference to do so. If they do not desire it I shall proceed with the case."

Thus the war rages. The two courts are rivals for the command of the battle field. The two companies, the Union Pacific and the Crédit Mobilier, fear the consequences of the exposé with which they are threatened, and are hiding their funds under the names of confidential clerks and removing everything of value out of the jurisdiction of the courts of this State. It certainly does not look well that any company which pretends to be doing an honest business should wish to hide its transactions from the light.

Mr. Howard tried to have a resolution passed in the Senate on the 9th instant to appoint a commission to examine into the affairs of the two Pacific railroads; but Mr. Sherman browbeat him down, and the Senatorial railroad rings carried their point. So the game moves on. The railroad lawsuit is simply a fight between swindlers for the spoils. In the rough and tumble struggle very much dirt will be thrown about, and he who can keep it out of his eyes will see some extraordinary expositions of how the wholesale spoliation of the government and the people is managed.

England and Russia in Asia.

One of the most remarkable developments of the present times is the position which England and Russia have respectively assumed In Central Asia. When England and all Western Europe were filled with wonder and amazement at the success of the British forces in India; when England set the world agog by bringing the greatest of all the Proconsuls she ever had-Warren Hastings-to trial for high crimes and misdemeanors; when even later she, along with France, went to war with Russia, who could have imagined, or rather who did imagine, that at a date so near England should begin to be afraid of her Northern

Time brings about strange results. The result to which we call attention is one of the strangest. Great Britain for a time had it all her own way in Asia. The Dutch and the French were too weak to question her right, and to resist her power they soon found was Impossible. While, however, Great Britain had it all her own way in the Indian Peninsula. while successive hordes of officials were fattening upon the spoils, while no foe was dreami of but the poor Sepoy and the proud Brahmin, Russia, quietly and little resisted, was pushing her conquests and making herself mistress of the entire North of Asia. With one arm virtually on the North Atlantic and another arm really on the North Pacific Russia began to ask herself why she should not spread a little to the south. To the south she has come. Down through Persia, down through Tartary, down through Turkestan, the ancient home of the Mohammedan conquerors of Europe, down to the confines of Afghanistan she has at length pushed her way. But a narrow strip of land not many hundred miles in extent lies between the Russian outposts in Bokhara and the British outposts in the Punjab. The two greatest Powers of the West now feel themselves face to face. Nothing like this has yet happened in history. Greece and Rome made their conquests in the East; but Greece in her day and Rome in hers had no European foe to dread. The strength of the world had not yet completely left its first home; it has long since been marching westward; but it is a curious and instructive fact that the two great pioneers of Western civilization should meet in the East, and that it should now begin to be more than & presumption that the contest for the world's supremacy should take place on those plains where Alexander wept because nature rather than man opposed his further advance. A collision between England

and Russia is merely a question of time. Englishmen know it; Russians know it; all the world knows it; but the collision is dreaded by all. Our interests in Asia increase year by year. Already in Eastern Asia they begin to be greater than any European Power. In the approaching conflict, therefore, we cannot afford to be indifferent spectators. That the conflict is approaching is unquestionable; the question is how it will issue. In the issue we are deeply interested. A collision in Asia between two European Powers must result in one of two ways-in a compromise or in a general resurrection of the Asiatic races. Such a rising might be a gain to civilization, might be a gain to the great American Union; but it might not. The difficulty lies here. Time must be allowed to solve it.

Rumored Attempt to Assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt.

A late despatch from London informs u that a despatch from Alexandria states that another attempt had been made on the life of the Viceroy of Egypt. There is a theatre in Alexandria of some years' standing. It was for some time the only theatre in the country, an older theatre in Cairo having perished for want of support. A new theatre has been for a certain period in course of erection in Cairo. The despatch says that the attempt on the life of the Viceroy was discovered in the theatre, but whether in Alexandria or in Cairo we are left to conjecture. It appears that a loaded bomb was found under the chair set apart for his Highness, but that before it had time to explode it was discovered and safely removed. This is the second attempt on the life of the Viceroy within the last two years by similar means, although in different circumstances. In the former instance, on a festival day, and in one of the thousand narrow streets which are characteristic of the Egyptian capital, a loaded weapon was dropped on the carriage of his Highness as the cortege passed along. It is not insignificant that in the former case and in the latter the lethal weapon proved harmless. We have not yet had time to forget that many highly respectable residents in Egypt, when they heard of the former attempted assassination a little later than we knew of it in New York, treated the whole thing with contempt, regarding it as a clumsy trick of the Viceroy himself or some of his French advisers. It will be very hard for some honest people who know how things are managed in that fine country to believe this fresh report is not the report of a fresh trick. All those who know anything of Egypt know that the Viceroy is in fresh trouble. He only a few weeks ago suppressed one of the one or two French journals which the French, with large government help, have managed to start in Egypt. The cause of this suppression was a few pointed and well directed attacks on the Viceroy's policy as indicated by a recent speech in the Egyptian Chambers. The suppression has offended the French residents, called forth remonstrances, and, to a dead certainty, representations to the French government. It is clearly the Viceroy's interest to encourage the feeling that conspirators are at work and that he and the government are in danger. He is not ignorant of French customs. He knows how the Bonapartes have saved themselves by tricks of this sort. Of all natural things it is one of the most natural that he should find out a means of proving to Louis Napoleon that trouble exists. The bomb below his seat was as good a device as any other. It will tell upon many, but it will not deceive all. Egypt cannot be governed forever on the principles of Ismail Pacha; but Ismail Pacha will not fail to make the best of his position. If he and his heirs are not to continue to suck the sap out of the rich Egyptian soil they will at least rank among the millionnaires of the world. The time has come when, by some wise arrangement equally convenient to all parties, the European nations should let Great Britain have complete control of the valley of the

The Great Gridiron Railroad Scheme.

Swiftly and surely toward consummation is progressing the projected colossal gridiron railroad scheme before the State Legislature. The bill embodying this scheme, as is well known, authorizes the laving of a railroad through Broadway, Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues. Not content with choking up these avenues, the only great arteries of city travel that have been spared the vandal encroachments of our city railroad "rings"; not content with defacing Broadway and forever taking from it its magnificence, its glory and its marked individuality; not content with marring the splendid beauty of Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues, the only remaining unobstructed highways for carriages going to the Park and in future to seek the further drive of the Bloomingdale road, they must gobble up Wall street, Maiden lane, John street and Fulton street, as also Dey and Cortlandt streets; they must swallow up Fourteenth street; they must make other railroads common property; they must absorb the omnibus lines, and, in fact, there is no limitation to their franchise. All previous railroad schemes dwindle into insignificance by the side of the stupendous and appalling privileges embraced in this grant.

HORSE NOTES.

The race horse R. B. Connoily was not declared out of the handicaps of the American Jockey Clut races. His owner is not afraid of the weights.

knowing that he has a good horse.

The trotting matches between Lady Thorn and American Girl to come off on the 3d and 10th of May are mile heats, best three in five, the first in harnes and the latter to wagons. Lady Thorn is the favorite in both matches.

and the horses are at work preparing for the great events for which they are engaged. An early morning ride will find them all busy at the various tracks on Long Island.

There was a fine display of fast horses on Harlem lane yesterday afternoon. Some very die new ones made their appearance and were much admired. The road was very dusty, however, much to the annoyance of the pleasure seekers.

FRACAS IN CROSBY STREET.

About eleven o'clock last night a fracas occurred at No. 58 Crosby street, between T. P. Ballard, of 1To Grand street and Joseph Orr. No. 103 same street, who were in company, a a colored man, W. H. Johnson, during which the latter assaulted both of the former with a bottle. The injured men, with their faces covered with blood, repaired to the Central Office, where the wounds, not of a serious pature, were dressed by

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE CIVIL WAR IN CUBA.

Reported Capture of a Supply Train and Defeat of Spanish Troops by General Quesada.

Spanish Outrages on the American Flag.

Search of the Ship Lizzie Major and Seizure of Two of Her Passengers.

Arrest of Five Passengers of the Steamship Eagle at Havana.

The Mines in Nevada Still Burning.

CUBA.

Rumored Victory of the Insurgent General Quesada—The Executions at Havana—Vol-unteers Fire Upon the Crowd—Eight Per-

HAVANA, April 10, 1869. It is currently reported here to-day that a column of troops sent by General Lesca from Puerto Principe to the port of Santa Corva, on the south coas of the island, for supplies, has been deleated by

The two prisoners executed by the garrote to-day were Francisco Leon, who had been in the United States and declared his intention to become an American citizen, and Augustin Madina, a Cuban The concourse was immense, and the force on duty was drawn from the Volunteer infantry and cavalry

Leon was very manly in his bearing, and made a speech to the multitude, closing with the cry of Viva la Independencia. Responsive cries were heard in the crowd, upon which, the volunteers fired upon it, killing eight persons and wounding

A few shots were fired by the crowd in return, which wounded several of the volunteers. Passers by were compelled by the volunteers to cry "Viva España." The crowd soon dispersed and quiet was

The United States steamer Nipsic is at Cienfuegos

Outrage on the American Flag-Two Passengers Taken from the Brig Lizzie Major, by a Spanish War-Vessel-Sick Spaniards-Arrest of Cubaus. HAVANA. April 9, Via KEY WEST (Fia.) April 10, 1869.

The Spanish man-of-war Fernando Catolica to-day overhauled the American brig Lizzie Major, ten miles from Calbairien, and took from her two of her passengers. Both of the persons taken were pro-vided with passports, and had embarked at Havans. Intelligence has been received here that the Spanish troops in the vicinity of Nuevitas, are suffering from sickness.

On the arrival of the steamer Eagle, from New York, five Cubans who had taken passage to Havana, were arrested and carried to the Morro Castle.

Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers-Much Enthusinsm Manifested-Resolutions Adopted. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10, 1869.

in pursuance to a call to Americans who sympathize with and wish to co-operate with secret Cuban associations in this city. Much enthusiasm was manifested. A resolution was adopted asking the United States government to recognize the Cubans as bei-ligerents before the British government does so.

Wreck of a Brig-More Persons Killed to Havana.

HAVANA, April 10, 1860. Intelligence has been received here that the Bremen brig Germania, from New York, bound to Vera Cruz, was wrecked on Inagua Island, one of the Bahamas. Her captain and crew were saved. Last night there were further disturbances in the streets of Havana, and several persons were killed; to-night, however, the city is perfectly quiet.

FRANCE.

The Policy of the Empire.

Paris, April 10, 1869. In the Senate to-day the defensive measures proposed by the government were generally approved. Marshal Neil said it was the duty of the country in time of peace to secure its safety. The army might could rapidly pass to a war footing.

In the Corps Legislatif M. de Lavalette made a long

peaceful speech. He concluded with the following words:-"It is the policy of France to maintain resolutely a dignified peace."

SPAIN.

Proposed Amendments to the New Constitution. MADRID, April 10, 1869.

In the Cortes yesterday, Olozaga made a speech in which he urged upon that bedy the adoption of a statute to be incorporated in the new constitution which shall materially modify the powers and functions of the Ministry, as well as reduce that branch of the government numerically,

ENGLAND.

Banquet to Charles Dickens.

Liverpoor, April 10-Midnight.
The banquet to Charles Dickens occurred at St. George's Hall, in this city, this evening. About 700 gentlemen sat down, and there were besides many pectators. The hall was gracefully decorated with dags and banners. The proceedings were characterized throughout with good feeling and en-

Sir Henry Houghton and Mr. Hepworth Dixon pre sided. After the usual toasts had been drank Lord Dafferin made a pleasant speech. He regretted that Mr. Dickens had not entered the field of politics He would have been a power in the House of Commons and a fellow peer of Macaulay.

Lord Lytton at length, in glowing terms, proposed

the health of Mr. Dickens.
Mr. Dickens arose and with much emotion responded. He felt, he said, that he was unable to do justice to his feelings. Liverpool, after London, was always foremost in his estimation. She was always ready to respond open-handed, spontaneously and ture. Relative to the remarks of Lord Dufferin, Mr. decided to stand or fall by literature, and not enter politics. Thus far he had not regretted his decision.

Anthony Trollope also responded to a sentiment. He eulogized Washington Irving, Mr. Motley and the American people. The latter were always willing to recognize publicly the honor that was due to literary men. He closed by hinting that the appointment of Charles bickens as Minister to Washington would be beneficial to both countries.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Horrible Scenes in Prince Edward Island at the Execution of a Murderer.

HALIFAX, April 10, 1869. During the execution of Dowey, who was con victed of murder at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the rope broke twice. The third time he was hauled up by the sheriff and his assistants. He had previously spoken for three-quarters of an hour with great feeling and composure. The horrible scene was witnessed by about 2,000 people. THE DISASTER IN NEVADA.

The Fire at Gold Hill Still Raging-The Mines and Machinery in Danger-Unsuccestul Attempts to Extinguish the Flames

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9, 1869. The fire has raged all day among the mines at Gold Hill. The opinion prevails there that the mines themselves are now in danger, having been seriously The heat is so great from the Crown Point shaft that the buildings and hoisting works are considered endangered. The shafts of the Yellow Jacket, Kentuck and Crown Point mines have been floored and pipes inserted and steam forced down with the hope of smother ing the flames. It is thought the fire is burning on forced by the heavy explosion. No more bodies The origin of the fire is doubtful. Some allege it was carelessness on the part of the men at work in the mines; others that it was caused by ignition on fire damp, and hence the explosion. Every flag it Virginia City and at Gold Hull has been placed at half-mast and hundreds of persons followed the faueral procession to the churches and cemeteries. At the stock board this morning Yellow Jacket closed at 57%. Kentuck at 224 and Crown Point at 54, a general decline from yesterday's quotations.

The Fire in the Gold Mines Decreasing. SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1869.

The latest advices from Gold Hill state that the fire and smoke have considerably decreased. Steam was issuing from the crevices where the shalts had been closed, leading to the belief that the

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Resumption of the Overland Mail-Rapid Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad-San Francisco Markets-Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, April 10, 1869. The Overland Mail Company are now carrying Pacific roads, a distance of 110 miles. All the de layed mails will be carried across Slepton swamp and will soon reach their destination.

The Central Pacific road to-day commenced transporting mails to the 615th milepost. Only fifty-two miles of track remain to be laid to complete the Pacific Railroad.

Pacific Raifroad.

Fiour is dull at \$4 50 a \$5 50. Wheat is decidedly dull, notwithstanding five vessels are under engagement to load, and quoted at \$1 60, interior \$1 40. Legal tenders, 77%. Mining stocks during the week have been irregular and weak, particularly Gold Hill descriptions, in consequence of the fire in those mines. The market closed:—Alpha, \$25; Belcher, \$16; Bullion, \$14; Choliar Potosi, \$181; Confidence, \$16; Bullion, \$14; Choliar Potosi, \$181; Confidence, \$34; Crown Foint, \$51; Empire Mill, \$26; Gould & Curry, \$120; Hale & Norcross, \$86; Imperial, \$85; Kentuck, \$245; Occidental, \$27; Ophir, \$33; Overman, \$54; Savage, \$71; Sierra Nevada, \$50; Yellow Sacket, \$57. Sailed, ship Young America, for New York.

LOUISIANA.

The Indictments Against the Governor and Au ditor-Espionage of Spanish Officials over Americans in Havann-Insanity of Pierre Soule-Murderer Convicted. NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1869,

Governor Warmoth to-day applied to the Seventh District Court for a suspension of the appeal from its action in appointing a judic ial sequestrator to take charge of the Auditor's office. The order was grant ed, and Warmouth remains in possession of the

The argument of the demurrer to the jurisdiction dictments against Auditor Wickliffe, for official mis demeanor, closed to-day. The Judge reserved his decision until next Saturday, but intimated that the demurrer would be sustained, it being his opinion that the Legislature alone had jurisdiction of the

cases.

Captain Sheridan, brother of General Sheridan, and Assistant General of this State, has arrived from Havana and reports the strictest official espionage upon his movements during his stay at that city.

The Second District Court yesterday in the case of Pierre Souié, which has been at issue for some time, decided that his reason was overthrown, and a decree of interdiction was granted.

A Galveston despatch says that to-day Henry Cotton, indicted as accessory in the nurrier of Major G. B. Lashman, in January last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. An appeal is to be taken in this, and also in the case of Leroy Catlin.

VIRGINIA

Call for a Conservative State Convention-Heavy Swindling Operation-Arrest of the

The Conservative State Central Committee, in view of the recent action of Congress, have called a conservative State convention to meet here on vatives will not nominate a canditate for governor To day a man giving ms name as James Chambers sold a bogus drait of \$2,500, purporting to be drawn by McKim & Co., of Baltimore, on Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, to Wm. M. Sulton & Co., brok-ers here, and got off before the fraud was discov-ered, but was subsequently arrested in Petersburg. and half the money recovered.

Resolutions of the Circinnati Chamber of

CINCINNATI, April 10, 1869. The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolu-tion to unite with the New Orleans Chamber of Com-

merce in a petition to Congress to provide for pavi-gation for the largest vessels from New Orleans to the Gulf.

the Gulf.
Chris Hogan and Charles Reilly, in the United Chris Hogan and Charles Reilly, in the United States secret service, were arrested to-day, on the information of a German engraver, who says they employed him in February to make what he now believes to be a counterfeit tobacco brand. He says Hogan lately threatened his life because he refused to give up the brand. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of three other parties.

PENNSYL VANIA.

The Gettysburg Spring Difficulty-The New York Company Regnin Possession. Gertysburg, April 10, 1869,

Last evening a stranger asked permission of the night watchman at Katalysine spring to see the spring and to taste the water before eaving in the morning train. This being a common occurrence the watchman admitte ne had to pass through to reach the spring, when, seizing the opportunity, the stranger thrust out the watchman, turned the key, and coolly informed him that he had retaken possession for the New York Spring Company, of which he was agent. He continued in possession and the circumstance attracted a crowd in the morning, among whom were a large number of invalids, who visited Gettysburg for a supply of water, anticipating a stoppage in the operations. No disturbance occurred and the spring remains in charge of the resident agent and employes. The proprietor of the property has notified the company that he will dispute the right of way to and from the spring over his land by demolishing the oridges and obstructing the path. The stranger, believed to be a New York detective, has returned to that city. watchman, turned the key, and coolly informed

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market.—London, April 10—1 P. M.—Consols close at 93% for money and 93% for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 83%. Railway shares steady—Ette, 24%; Illinois, 96%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29%.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, April 10—Evening.—Bourse closed firmer; rentes 70%. 40c.

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, April 10—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 87 a 87% for the issue of 1882.

Liverfool. Cotton Market.—Liverfool. April 10—1 P. M.—The market closed firmer, but not quotably higher; middling uplands, 12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

0,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, April 10—Even-ing.—Cotton market closed firmer, but quotations

ing.—Cotton marker,—HAYRE, April 10—Even-ing.—Cotton market closed firmer, out quotations are unchanged. Livempool. Breadstupps Marker.—Livempool. April 10—Evening.—Wheat, 8s. ed. a 8s. 1ed. per-cental for No. 2 red Western. Peas, 59s. per quarter for Canadian. for Cabadian.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool.,
April 10—Evening.—Pork, 105s. per bbl. for Eastern

prime mess.
London Produce Marker,—London, April 10.—
Sugar, No. 12 Dutch standard, on the spot, 38s. 6d.;
affort, easier at 29s. 3d. a 29s. 6d. Sperm oil, £103 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARRET.—ANTWERP, April 10—Even-ing.—Petroleum closed easier. Standard white,

TENNESSEE.

Reception of ex-President Johnson at Nash ville—His Defence of His Administration The Loyal Leaguers Exceriated.

Ex-President Johnson made his promised speech in

crowd gathered around him, while the portico of the hotel was nearly filled with ladies. The day was fair. In the opening part of his speech he thanked the people for their attendance, saying that he appeared before them as a private citizen whose ambition had been fully gratified and who desired no office at their hands. He then made an extensive review of the malonal finances and the public debt, which he warned the people never to permit to become a permanent debt. His remarks on this head were manent debt. His remarks on this head were in accord with previously expressed views on political economy in his messages to Congress. He made a defence of his exercise of the pardoning power—that he was not infalible, and may have pardoned some that ought not to have been pardoned and neglected to pardon others entitled to pardon. He acted from the purest motives and the best judgment with the lights before him. He spoke three-quarters of an hour to colored persons, many of that class being present, about Moses, He reminded them that it was he who had declared them free in Tennessee when this State was exempted from Lincoin's proclamation. He left them free when he went to Washington, but now, on his return, found them slaves again—slaves of loyal leagues. He intended to free them again. He produced the Blue Book containing the ritual of the Loyal League, read from it and warned them against this new species of thraidom. His comments upon the ritual were excessively severe, and reminded one of his wars upon the Know Nothings in 1855. He referred to the disfranchisement and attempted degradation of 100,000 white Tennessee and epithic.

The speech occupied nearly three hours and was well seavered. In the opening part of his speech he thanked The speech occupied nearly three hours and was well received.

AMUSEMENTS. FIFTH PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The programme

ast night at the Academy was a remarkable one in some of its features. Its objectionable points were fortunately, more than counterbalanced by two o the most exquisite works produced this season artists, are always a source of pleasure. They were Mendelssohn's piano concerto in D minor and Beethoven's first symphony in C. When we say that the latter, of course, by the unrivalled orchesira of 100 performers, under the direction of the prince of conductors, Carl Bergmann, it is a sufficient guarantee for them. Mr. Hoffman's style is emi-nently tender and poetic, and beneath his fingers the plano becomes etherealized. Some might like a lit-tle more power and broadness of conception, but none will deny him a grace and delicacy that reach the heart of the hearer. Mendelssohn would have the heart of the hearer. Mendelssonn would have selected him from a score of virtuosi to give expression to his beautiful imaginings. In response to an "aamistakable" encore he played a simple, unpretending little melody in a style and with an expression so unusual in the planists of the present day that he was very near subjecting immself to the penalty of another encore. The symphony was almost perfect in its rendering, and its lights and shades were fully brough out by the orchestra. The Philharmonic artists seem to be always at home when Beethoven is on the bills, and never miss a feature of the great master. The objectionable features to which we reierred were Liszu's symphonic poem, "ideale," and Wagner's "Faust" overture. We might add, besides, the "Salve Maria," by Rizzo, and another song given by Madame Gazzaniga. Neither was of a degree of merit sufficient to entitle it to a hearing before such an audience and in company with such a society. The "Ani mon fils" was better, and was acceptably rendered by the prima donna in question. Wagner seems in his overture to have imbued all the instruments of the orchestra with the spirit of Mephistopheles, and the consequence naturally is—pandemonium. Even such a skilful conjuror as Carl Bergmann could not exorcise the evil spirits that spoke in admirable discord from violin, trombone, double bass and obselved in the mission of the future. Both of them are, we suppose, necessary evils, which we must endure at times in order to be the better able to appreciate good music; but please, Mr. Bergmann, don't let them form a farinership to torment suffering ears. The next concert will bring the season to a brillant close. The programme is a grand and unexceptionable one. The entire music of Schumann's "Manfred," Gluck's overture to "liphigenia" and a concert overture by Hiller ought to satisfy the most exacting. Mr. Edwin Booth will recite the solinoquy of Manfred, and the chorvess will be rendered by the celebrated Liederkganz Society. selected him from a score of virtuosi to give expres-sion to his beautiful imaginings. In response to an

The European Circus will inaugurate the summer

season at the Mammoth Skating Rink in Newark on Wednesday next and will remain in that city until next Saturday, when the entire establishment will be transplanted to New York, opening here or the following Monday. The troupe will number 120 persons and 150 horses, besides a den of lions and drove of dromedaries. Frank Pastor, the great bare back rider, who has been absent in Europe for eight years, will be but one of its many new attractions.

Leon, of Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, departed for England yesterday, where the troupe shortly appear. They will be well paraded with American printing. The "Grand Pantomime Combination" for Wood's Museum to appear on the 26th instant, are passengers on the steamer City of Brooklyn, due here to-day. tion, as represented by the indomitable Colville, there cannot be any question of the present enterprise be-ing one of very great moment, and calculated to put other ventures in the shade. The pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe" will be the vehicle for present-ing the organization, which combines buriesque, grotesque ballet and pantomime, with elaborate

ing the organization, which combines buriesque, grotesque ballet and pantomine, with elaborate scenic display.

The irrepressible Tony Pastor haugurates the spring season at his opera house in the classic lowery to-morrow evening. The company has been reorganized and augmented and will include many new faces, in addition to the old lavorites. Many n. w novelifes will be presented during the season, which will commence to-morrow evening with a grand varieties performance, including the new drama of Mr. John F. Foole, entitled "Men About Town," in which the entire company will appear.

J. L. Toole, the English comedian, has not postively arranged for the United States, as has been announced.

tively arranged for the United States, as has been announced.

The matiness of Wood's Museum will be discontinued after the 17th instant, on account of the necessity of using the stage for the forthcoming pantomine of "Roomson Crusee,"

Miss Ada Hariand foldis an engagement at Montreal, Canada, commencing on the 26th instant.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver his humorous lecture of "Mrs. Grundy" at Steinway Hall on Friday evening next, in aid of a worthy charity.

Benefits will shortly be the rage at the Broadway theatre, and they will mark the close of the season at that establishment. Billy Moore takes his on the 28th inst., and Messrs. Williamson, Jack and Pray anterior to toat date.

at that establishment. Billy Moore takes his on the 28th inst., and Messra. Whilamson, Jack and Pray anterior to that date.

Mr. J. Gosche will resume his popular Central Park Garden Concerts, with Theodore Thomas' orchestra, on the 10th of May. The inner nail has been redecorated and fitted up in superior style.

H. Grau will commence a short season of German opera in Baltimore to-morrow night.

Neil Bryant is to be the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music on the 22d. Dan will wash his face upon that occasion to appear in his Irish specialties.

Kossim's last grand work, entitled "Messe Solennelle," will be given in this city, under the immediate direction of Mr. Maurice Strakosch, on or about the 3cth inst. Miss Keilogg will sustain one of the principal parts in this work, which is highly spoken of, but which has never yet been performed in this country.

Miss Marriott is re-engaged at Wood's Museum for six nights, and will appear in the character of Banca, in the tragedy of Fazlo, said to be her most forcible premercial.

spoken of, but which has never yet been performed in this country.

Miss Mariott is re-engaged at Wood's Museum for six nights, and will appear in the character of hanca, in the tragedy of Fazio, said to be her most forcible personation. The lady appears at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, on the 10th inst.

The Rizarell brothers, two daring Spanish gymnasts, have severed their connection with the circus, and are now engaged in practicing a new trapeze act that is to eclipse everything of the kind ever before attempted. They will appear at the Tammany on or about the 19th inst.

The Gregory Brothers are still performing on the gliddy bars at Tammany. These young lads are extremely supple and daring, but some precaution should be taxen by the management to guard against the possibility of either of them breaking their necks. If by any mishap one of these youths should be so unfortunate as to be precipitated to the stage beneath, he would be dead in less than diventually as the second of the second of

and put if that it would be almost impossible to cal-culate their value. On the proceding evening is Patti had considerable aim u.ty in reaching the footlights in order to acknowledge the enthusiasm she had excited, the heap of bouquets which lay piled on the stage literally impeding her movements. Ben de Bar did Dogberry in "Much Ado" at the St. Charles, in New Orleans, to the enthusiastic de-light of the Creoles. German opera, English opera, and Mon Bounds. or the Creoles. German opera, Euglish opera and Mrs. Bowers in

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Buckeye Paper on the Herald. [From the Marysville (Ohio) Tribune, March 31.] NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The most enterprising newspaper in Christendom and by this term we mean the whole world—not excepting the "Great Thunderer" of London, is the NEW YORK HERALD. It is out of the question for a person not a constant reader of its daily editions to person not a constant reader of its daily editions to form any approximate idea of the energy displayed by its publishers to gather in every variety of news, foreign and domestic—from the serious conflict at arms of nations down to a dog fight on Broadway. It appears daily as a triple sheet and often a quadruple—the latter lying spread out before us as we are penning this article—containing ninety-six columns of matter. The sheets are increased to meet the claims of advertusers and at the same time to make room for the current news of the day, which is not allowed in any case to be curtailed. The paper, notwithstanding the many thrusts it re-

which is not allowed in any case to be curtailed. The paper, notwithstanding the many thrusts it receives from its envious neighbors, is nevertheless a paper of much moral force, and its influence is perhaps equal to any other in the country.

The Herald is conservative in its political notions, but yields a strong support to General Grant's administration. It deals some severe blows upon radicalism, and ignores to some extent the idea that there is not upon all great political questions a medium line upon which it is safe to locate and maintain an argument.

The history of the internal arrangement and management of such an extensive printing establishment would make an interesting volume, as tending to show the demands of the times and the energy required to meet them.

A Maryland Paper on the Hernld [From the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail, April 9.] The New York Herald is certainly a wonderfu

paper. It used to issue, every few days, and some-times for several days in succession, a triple sheet, containing seventy-two columns; and now it is fre-quently (particularly in its Sunday edition) putting _at a quadruple sheet, containing ninety-six columns, daily. Its advertising patronage is im-

[From the Orange Court House Native Virginian, April 9.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:-You deserve a great deal of credit for the active mitted on the emigrant ship Foster. But why is it that you have been slient in your editorial columns in regard to the far greater crimes committed at the "Sailors' Snug Harbor?" Editorially, the *Tribune* took no notice either of the Foster or the Harbor.

Advertisements for the New York Herald
BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.
HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS
AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,
145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

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American Velocipedes, 860 to 8100 ench; the trade and schools supplied at factory prices; manufac-turers licensed. STEPHEN W. SMITH, 90 William street. A.-Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Off in

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cheapest. Finest Pictures, Frames, New York.

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A substitute for alchelic drinks,
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dinary inducements will be offered to gentlemen of com-petent capacity and enterprise in one of the oblest and most courishing life insurance companies in the city. Address Enterprise, Herald office. Patents Obtained by Mann & Co., 37 Park ow, New York. Twenty-three years' experience. Full in-tructions how to proceed sent free by mail.

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